



Pages (including cover sheet)
TO: Vaughn Halford
TO: Vaughn Halford EG & G
FROM: Natalie Lewis
•
DATE: Sept. 7, 1994
TIME: 9:20 am.

If you do not receive all pages, please call (208) 526-0612 as soon as possible. MK-Ferguson of Idaho Company's Fax No. is (208) 526-0611. Located at INEL/CFA 688

U.S. CEPAPTMENT OF ENERGY IDAHO OPERATIONS OFFICE

CONSTRUCTION INTERFACE DOCUMENT

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ICWA N	lumber 64F5-93320	CID Number , 35	
	Subcontractor Field Problem No. 18F-	24 Date 8/12/94	
	Addresses A/ / 4 hile Project	754 UST ROMOVAL/Replace	MONA 593320 FIA
:	Originator Company	References: Drawings/Specifications/	3.2./3.2.3
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<u> </u>	*Project Ma	nager to determine requirement for AE review/signatu	re approval.
=	Clarification - it you consider that the information co	inizined herem dows involve is change in once or project completion, in my junk the price of project completion crange has been approved by t	imadiately nearly the Suestimatics he Bulbonniste Astronomics
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	Supcontract Administrator/Date	Subcontractor Representative/Date	D. Sui No.
		J-458	a. smith

* AUG 30 '94 10:01 RITER/HUSBAND 801-973-8333

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(CONK-ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	SERVICES		CHA	CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD	TODY	RECC	9	4		2.40	728 Park Blad., P.O. Bon 79 Bolon, Idaho ESTOY (200) 386-4671	70. Bon 70.	
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UTILITY TESTING LABORATORY

875 SO. CHESTNUT ST. P. O. BOX 25006 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84125 PHONE: (801) 973-8305 FAX: (801) 973-8333

August 30, 1994

Pro Environmental Services, Inc. 150 South Arthur, Suite 219 Pocatello, ID \$3204

Attention: Ms. Cheri Honas

Subject: TPH Testing . Proj. - UST FY94

Sample Collected: 24 Aug 1994

Sample Received: 29 Aug 1994

TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS (TPH) - GASOLINE & DIESEL (MODIFIED CALIFORNIA METHOD 8015)
METHOD DETECTION LIMITS: 10 ppm SOIL, .5 ppm WATER

Test No. 08-29-94-10 SOIL SAMPLE SOUTH END

PBP75294TPHS

Date Analyzed: 30 AUG 1994

Test No. 08-29-94-11 SOIL SAMPLE MIDDLE

PBP75294TPHM

Date Analyzed: 29 AUG 1994

Test No. 08-29-94-12 SOIL SAMPLE NORTH END PBF75294TPHN

Date Analysisd: 30 AUG 1994 Test Results me/Kg, me/L (com)

< 1,000 mg/Kg Gasolino 22,500 mg/Kg Diesel 22,500 mg/Kg TPH

Test Results ms/Ke, ms/L (ppm)

< 100 mg/Kg Gasoline 2,670 mg/Kg Diesel 2,670 mg/Kg TPH

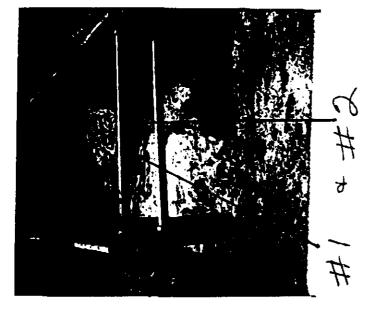
Test Results ma/Ks. ms/L (upm)

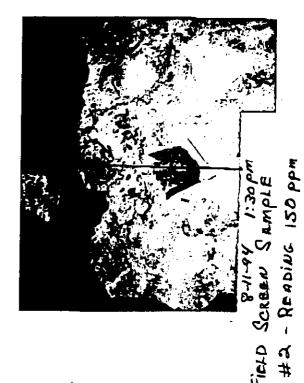
< 1,000 mg/Kg Gasoline 17,600 mg/Kg Diesel 17,600 mg/Kg TPH

UTILITY TESTING LABORATORY

D. m. Thorse

D. M. Thorsen







FIELD SCREBU SAMPLE #1 - READING 120PPM

- PER 612

SPERT I

From: HXX

--INELVM1

Date and time

08/22/94 12:33:53

To: GWK2

--INELVM1 G W Keith --INELVM1 S J Corrigan

FES

-- INELVM1 F E Stoll

FROM: CHUCK HICKS

WROC/PBF LANDLORD 6-2003 MS:8101

Subject: PBF AREA UST ISSUES FOR N. LEWIS

In regards to the UST contaminated soil issue at PER-612, I concur with the decision to leave the soil as is. I would like a copy of the CID documenting this decision. As to the underground romex cable at PER-613 with the questionable splice - our engineering staff has looked at it and are waiting for the opinion of Gale Manwell from Radio & Alarm. The cable goes to a fire system Post Indicator Valve and provides an alarm indicator to the CFA Fire Station. As soon as we get a reply from Radio & Alarm I will let you know.

This is Re.L.

RECEIVED

Flory irmation samples exceed 2000 ppm. Dea and Egia Contacted for direction as of 30 Aug 94.



Department of Energy

Idaho Operations Office 850 Energy Drive Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401-1563

September 22, 1994

Ms. Catherine Reno Idaho Department of Health & Welfare Division of Environmental Quality 900 North Skyline Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

SUBJECT: Release of Petroleum Products from PBF 752 and PBF 742 - (OPE-SP-94-322)

Dear Ms. Reno:

Pursuant to our conversations of September 8 and 15, 1994, this letter transmits sampling data from soil surrounding two underground heating oil storage tanks designated as Power Burst Facility (PBF) 742 and PBF 752. It is the intent of the Department of Energy (DOE) with concurrence from the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Environmental Quality (IDHW-DEQ), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), to place these releases under the auspices of the Federal Facility Agreement/Consent Order (FFA/CO). This agreement implements the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL). Further site characterization and remediation (if required) will fully comply with the FFA/CO and CERCLA requirements.

Initial discovery of the releases occurred during the removal of these tanks. In compliance with Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 16.01.02.850.03, personnel from MK-Ferguson notified the IDHW-DEQ of the releases. Subsequent sampling of the contaminated media has revealed total petroleum hydrocarbon levels in excess of 22,000 and 5,000 ppm respectively. All contaminated dirt and gravel has been removed from the excavation site and will be landfarmed at the INEL landfill in accordance with company procedure and State requirements.

The DOE will continue to notify your office immediately upon discovery of release of petroleum products or hazardous materials that have the potential to contaminate waters of the State of Idaho and to comply fully with IDAPA 16.01.02.850-852.

UTILITY TESTING LABORATORY

875 SO. CHESTNUT ST. P. O. BOX 25005 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84125 PHONE: (801) 973-8305

FAX: (801) 973-8333

August 30, 1994

PBF 752

Pro Environmental Services, Inc. 150 South Arthur, Suite 219 Pocatello, ID 83204

Attention: Ms. Cheri Hones

Subject: TPH Testing - Proj. - UST FY94

Sample Collected: 24 Aug 1994

Sample Received: 29 Aug 1994

TOTAL PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS (TPH) - GASOLINE & DIESEL (MODIFIED CALIFORNIA METHOD 8015)
METHOD DETECTION LIMITS: 10 ppm SOIL, 5 ppm WATER

Test No. 08-29-94-10 SOIL SAMPLE SOUTH END

PBF75294TPHS

Date Analyzed: 30 AUG 1994

Test No. 08-29-94-11 SOIL SAMPLE

PBF75294TPHIM

Date Analyzed: 29 AUG 1994

Ten No. 08-29-94-12 SOIL SAMPLE NORTH END PBF75294TPHN

Date Analyzed: 30 AUG 1994 Test Results ma/Ks. ma/L (nom)

< 1,000 mg/Kg Gasoline 22,500 mg/Kg Diesel 22,500 mg/Kg TPH

Test Results me/Ks. mu/L (num)

< 100 mg/Kg Gasoline 2,670 mg/Kg Diesel 2,670 mg/Kg TPH

Test Results me/Kg, me/L (ppm)

< 1,000 mg/Kg Gasoline 17,600 mg/Kg Dictal 17,600 mg/Kg TPH

UTILITY TESTING LABORATORY

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Your Ground Water and Environmental Industry Education Leader

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<u> </u>	To: Vaughn Hatterd
	Gan', Alan Jines
	
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ISSUE

MK-FIC (Project Manager for the INEL UST Program) has encountered Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) exposure limits on the PBF-743 Underground Storage Tank, that exceed the allowable TPH limit. MK-FIC has subsequently stopped all construction activities on this UST project, pending resolution of this issue.

Tank#	Bldg	Location	Exist. Capac.	New Capac.	Fuel	Recorded TPH Limits (PPM)	Allowable TPH limits (PPM)
PBF-Spert II-752	PBF- 312	WERDF	2,000 (gal)	2,500 (gal)	Fuel Oil	22,000	2,000

FACTS/ INFORMATION

- On 8/12, MK-FIC received initial soil sample results from outside lab. Results exceeded the allowable limits.
- On 8/22, DEQ directed MK-FIC to submit new soil samples for confirmation.
- On 8/29, MK-FIC received soil sample confirmation results, which confirmed earlier sample results.
- On 8/30, MK-FIC notified DEQ of the confirmed exceeded TPH exposure limit.

REQUEST FOR SUPPORT/GUIDANCE

Please advise, as this UST project is a fuel oil tank that EG&G uses to provide building heating for winter.



MK-FIC-E-217

September 9, 1994

Ms. Katherine Reno State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality 900 North Skyline Idaho Fall, ID 83402

(208) 528-2695

Subject: Corrective Action at PBF 752 Request for Approval Ans P8F742

Dear Ms. Reno:

As you are aware, we have encountered pre-existing petroleum contamination at a UST Site by the designation of PBF 752 with TPH levels in excess of 22000 ppm.

In efforts to supply the much needed fuel to Building PBF/PER-612 by September 30, 1994, we request your approval of our proceeding with the UST replacement immediately.

We propose the installation of a sand bedding, liner and the installation of monitoring tubes.

We recognize that this tank may be removed if future remedial requirements are issued. If removal is required, as stated above, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) shall not be held liable for any costs or actions associated with same.

Your prompt written approval (via facsimile to 525-0611) and cooperation in allowing us to provide the necessary fuel services to our site facilities is requested and appreciated.

Sincerely,

F. E. Hicks Project Manager Miscellaneous Projects S. D. Palomo Project Manager DOE-ID

FEH/NEL/bm

J. A. Malmo, DOE-ID/MS 1150 cc:

T. L. Trace, EG&G/MS 4125

A. D. Rodger, EG&G/MS 8101



MK-FERGUSON OF IDAHO COMPANY



Pages(including cover sheet)
TO: Upn Halford
E6\$6 526-6096
FAK - 526-9473
FROM: Dale Reynolds / Natalie Lewis
•
MK-EIC
526-8250
DATE: 9/2/94
•
TIME:

If you do not receive all pages, please call (208) 526-0612 as soon as possible. MK-Ferguson of Idaho Company's Fax No. is (208) 526-0611. Located at INEL/CFA 688

Please review the attached letter and call us with your comments.

Thanks Dala

Summary of the ARA/PBF Groundwater Monitoring Data Collected April, 1995

The following is a brief summary of the ARA/PBF Groundwater Monitoring Data collected in April, 1995. The groundwater samples were collected by the Lockheed Martin Idaho Technologies, Inc. Environmental Monitoring Department in support of the INEL Groundwater Monitoring Program. The data are being presented and reviewed within Waste Area Group 5 to support the conclusions of the Operable Units 5-08 and 5-09 Track 2 Summary Reports that no adverse impact to the groundwater are anticipated from these sites. The data have not been validated following the Federal Facility Agreement/Consent Order because the data were collected outside of that agreement and were not planned for following the INEL Sample Management Office procedures.

General Water Ouality Parameters - In general, all the parameters tested at the ARA/PBF wells were within the established ranges for the INEL and are considered to be acceptable. The results of the alkalinity, bicarbonate, specific conductance, total dissolved solids and pH all indicate that the groundwater is slightly hard (having dissolved minerals present, such as calcium and magnesium).

Radionuclides - No gamma-emitting radionuclides, Strontium-90 or tritium were detected at any of the ARA/PBF wells. Gross Alpha was detected at one well at PBF at 3.3 pCi/L, which is well below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 15 pCi/L. Gross Beta was detected at low concentrations in every well at ARA/PBF at ranges of 2.74 to 3.87 pCi/L.

<u>Volatile Organics</u> Several volatile organics were detected during the sampling at ARA and PBF, with different types detected at each location. This difference is likely related to the fact that the ARA wells were sampled and analyzed on separate days compared to the PBF wells.

Volatile organic contaminants detected in the ARA wells was only Acetone. Acetone was also detected in the Quality Control samples. Chloroform, Methylene Chloride, Bromodichloromethane and Carbon disulfide were also detected in the Quality Control samples but not in any groundwater sample. It should be noted that one Quality Control sample planned for in the Sampling and Analysis Plan was not analyzed. Apparently the laboratory received the sample and logged it in, but did not analyze it.

Volatile organic contaminants detected in the PBF wells were Methylene Chloride and toluene. Methylene Chloride was detected at concentrations above the MCL and toluene was well below the MCL. Methylene Chloride was also detected in the associated method blank(s) and Quality Control samples. Chloroform and Bromodichloromethane were also detected in the associated Quality Control samples.

Metals - Only Lead was detected above the MCLs in the groundwater from one ARA well. Beryllium was detected in the unfiltered groundwater samples in one PBF well above the 10-6 risk-based water concentrations (Cheat Sheets, EPA, 1992). Arsenic and Beryllium were both detected in the filtered ground water samples at PBF above the 10-6 risk-based water concentrations (Cheat Sheets, EPA, 1992).

J-480

	<u> </u>		<u>.</u>		 					
Analyses	ARA-MON-A-001 00295011	ARA-MON-A-001 00295012	ARA-MON-A-002 00295021	ARA-MON-A-003A 00295031	ARA-MON-A-004 00295041	ARA-QC Field Blank 00295051	ARA-QC Trip Blank 00295061	ARA-QC Trip Blank 00295062	Maximum Contaminant Levels	10 ⁴ Risk-based Water Concentration (EPA)
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	<3.0	<3.2	<2.9	<2.7	< 6.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	N/A
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	3.62 ± 0.84	3.87 ± 0.88	3.62 ± 0.91	2.82 ± 0.81	2.94 ± 0.96	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sr-90 (pCi/L)	< 0.58	< 0.67	< 0.59	< 0.60	< 0.61	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	N/A
Tritium (pCi/L)	<690.0	<690.0	<690.0	<700.0	<700.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	20,000	N/A
Gamma Spec (pCi/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volatile Organics (µg/I	7)									
Acetone	2 J	1 J	DИ	ND	2 J	VOID	1.1	3 J	N/A	N/A
Chloroform	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	VOID	30	30	N/A	0.4
Methylene Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	VOID	1 J	ND	5.0	3.0
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ИD	ND	ND	ND	VOID	4 J	4 J	N/A	0.6
Carbon Disulfide	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	VOID	ND	1 J	N/A	N/A
Total Metals (unfiltere	d) (ug/L)									
Arsenic	1.8 U	1. 8 U	1.8 U	1.8 U	1. 8 U	1.8 U	N/A	N/A	50.0	0.05
Beryllium	0.7 บ	0.7 บ	0.7 U	0.7 บ	0.7 U	0.7 บ	N/A	N/A	4.0	0.02
Calcium	29700.0	37300.0	36400.0	37600.0	39300.0	33.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chromic	6.4	5.5	5.3	4.3	5.5	4.2 U	N/A	N/A	50.0	N/A
Iron	40.7	25.7	117.0	34.6	287.0	14.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lead	15.4	11.8	14.4	11.6	14.0	1.5 U	N/A	N/A	50.0	N/A
Magnesnim	12400.0	15600.0	15000.0	15700.0	16300.0	48.10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potassium	3010.0	3620.0	3450.0	3120.0	3720.0	1060.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sodium	1600.0	17700.0	17500.0	18500.0	18900.0	96.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Metals (filtered)	(uz/L)									
Arsenic	1.8 U	1.8 U	1.8 U	1.8 U	1. 8 U	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.0	0.05
Beryllium	0.7 บ	0.7 U	0.7 บ	0.7 บ	0.7 บ	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.0	0.02
Calcium	35900.0	36200.0	34300.0	38500.0	41400.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

J-481

Analyses	PBF-MON-A-001 00295071	PBF-MON-A-001 00295072	PBF-MON-A-003 00295081	PBF QC Field Blank 00295091	PBF QC Trip Blank 00295101	Maximum Contaminant Levels	10 ⁴ Risk-based Water Concentration (EPA)
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	3.3 <u>+</u> 1.1	<2.5	<2.7	N/A	N/A	15	N/A
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	3.24 ± 0.73	3.20 ± 0.87	2.72 ± 0.69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sr-90 (pCi/L)	<0.70	< 0.71	< 0.63	N/A	N/A	8	N/A
Tritium (pCi/L)	<690.0	<690.0	<690.0	N/A	N/A	20,000	N/A
Gamma Spec (pCi/L)	ND	ND	ND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Volatile Organics (ug/L)							
Methylene Chloride	3 JB	10 B	9 B	11 B	8 B	5.0	3.0
Toluene	ND	1.7	ND	ND	ND	1000.0	N/A
Chloroform	ND	ND	ND	33	ND	100	0.4
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ND	ND	4	ND	700	0.6
Total Metals (unfiltered)							
Arsenic	1.8 U	1.8 U	1.8 U	1. 8 U	N/A	50.0	0.05
Beryllium	0.7 U	0.7 บ	0.7 บ	1.3	N/A	4.0	0.02
Calcium	28700.0	36400.0	35600.0	99.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chromium	4.2 U	6.3	10.0	4.2 U	N/A	50.0	N/A
Iron	167.0	252.0	35.2	12.4 U	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lead	10.2	20.8	4.2	1.5 U	N/A	50.0	N/A
Magnesium	11600.0	14900.0	13300.0	48.1 U	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potassium	2680.0	3530.0	2960.0	1060.0 U	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sodium	7900.0	9980.0	11600.0	284.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Metals (filtered) (ug/L)							
Araenie	2.50	1.8 U	1. 8 U	N/A	N/A	50.0	0.05
Beryllium	1.30	1.3	1.3	N/A	N/A	4.0	0.02
Calcium	26100.0	36100.0	35700.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

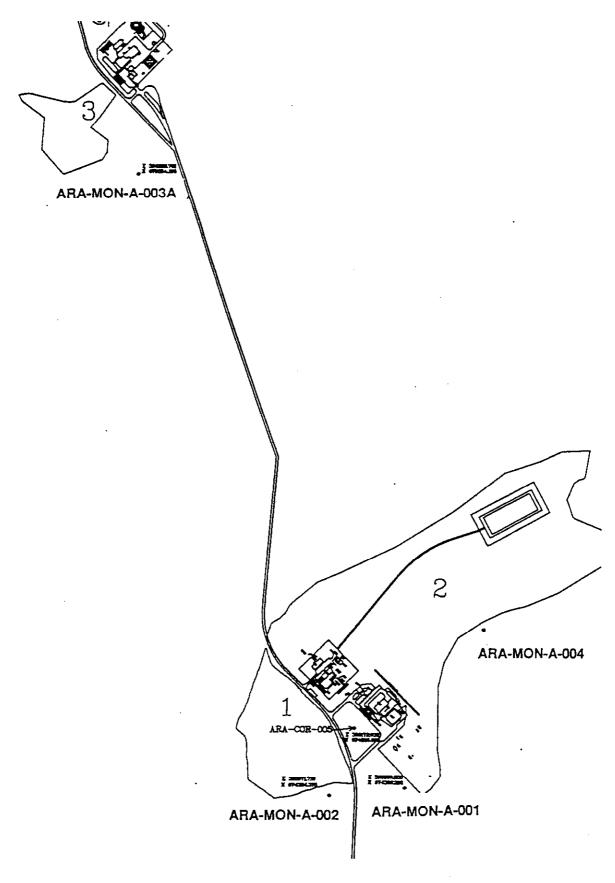


Figure 1.1: ARA wells

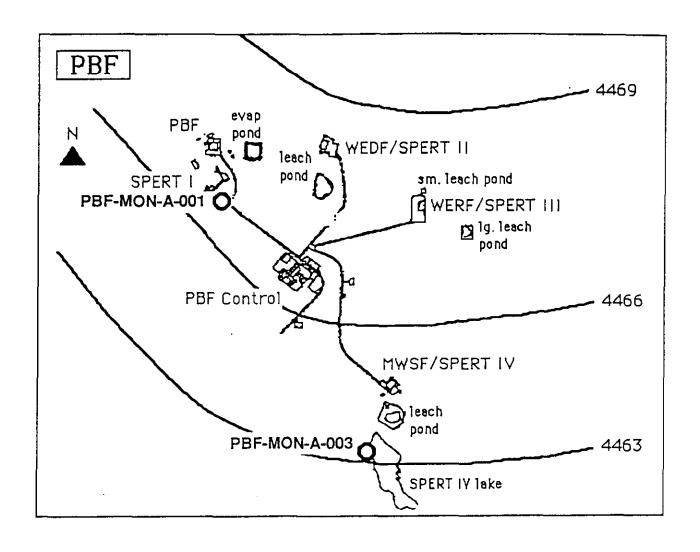


Figure 1.2: PBF wells

GLOSSARY OF VOA DATA

DATA QUALIFIERS

- U = Compound was analyzed for but not detected. The associated numerical value is the estimated sample quantitation limit which is included and corrected for dilution and percent moisture.
- Indicates an estimated value. This flag is used under the following circumstances: 1) when estimating a concentration for tentatively identified compounds (TICs) where a 1:1 response is assumed; or 2) when the mass spectral data indicate the presence of a compound that meets the identification criteria but the result is less than the specified detection limit but greater than zero. For example, if the limit of detection is 10 ug/L and a concentration of 3 ug/L is calculated, it is reported as 3J.
- B = This flag is used when the analyte is found in the associated blank as well as in the sample. It indicates possible/probable blank contamination. This flag is also used for a TIC as well as for a positively identified TCL compound.
- E = Indicates that the compound was detected beyond the calibration range and was subsequently analyzed at a dilution.
- D = Identifies all compounds identified in an analysis at a secondary dilution factor.
- I = Interference.
- NQ = Result qualitatively confirmed but not able to quantify.
- N = Indicates presumptive evidence of a compound. This flag is only used for tentatively identified compounds (TICs), where the identification is based on a mass spectral library search. It is applied to all TIC results. For generic characterization of a TIC, such as chlorinated hydrocarbon, the N code is not used.
- This flag is used for a TIC compound which is quantified relative to a response factor generated from a daily calibration standard (rather than quantified relative to the closest internal standard).
- Y = Additional qualifiers used as required are explained in the case narrative.

1A VOLATILE ORGANICS ANALYSIS SHEET

CLIENT SAMPLE NO.

1		
00295072VG		

b Name: Roy F. Weston, Inc. Work Order: 10875002001

Client: LITCO-259

Matrix: WATER Lab Sample ID: 9504L572-026

Sample wt/vol:

<u>5.00</u> (g/mL) ML

COMPOUND

Lab File ID:

X4J17

Level:

(low/med) LOW Date Received: 04/14/95

* Moisture: not dec. _____

Date Analyzed: 04/19/95

Column: (pack/cap) CAP

CAS NO.

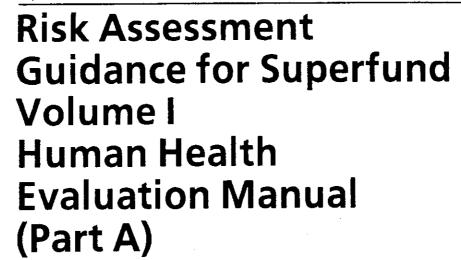
Dilution Factor: 1.00

CONCENTRATION UNITS: (ug/L or ug/Kg) <u>UG/L</u>

74-87-3-----Chloromethane 10 ľÜ 74-83-9-----Bromomethane 10 ΙŪ 75-01-4-----Vinyl Chloride 10 lυ 75-00-3-----Chloroethane 10 U 75-09-2-----Methylene Chloride 10 B 10 U 75-15-0-----Carbon Disulfide 5 U 75-35-4----1,1-Dichloroethene 5 U 75-34-3-----1,1-Dichloroethane 5 U 5 540-59-0----1,2-Dichloroethene (total) ľΨ 67-66-3-----Chloroform 5 lπ 107-06-2----1, 2-Dichloroethane 5 U 78-93-3----2-Butanone 10 U 71-55-6----1,1,1-Trichloroethane 5 U 56-23-5-----Carbon Tetrachloride 5 U 108-05-4-----Vinyl Acetate 10 U 75-27-4-----Bromodichloromethane 5 U 78-87-5-----1,2-Dichloropropane__ 5 U 10061-01-5----cis-1,3-Dichloropropene 5 U 79-01-6-----Trichloroethene 5 ΙU 124-48-1-----Dibromochloromethane 5 U 79-00-5----1,1,2-Trichloroethane_ 5 U 5 71-43-2-----Benzene U 5 10061-02-6----Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene U 75-25-2-----Bromoform 5 IT 108-10-1-----4-Methyl-2-pentanone_ 10 ט 591-78-6----2-Hexanone 10 U 5 127-18-4----Tetrachloroethene U 79-34-5----1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane 5 Ū 108-88-3----Toluene 1 IJ 5 108-90-7-----Chlorobenzene U 5 lυ 100-41-4-----Ethylbenzene_ 100-42-5-----Styrene_ Ū 1330-20-7-----Xylene (total) TT

Cahn

Superfund



Interim Final



not by the validator), then use the R-qualified data in a manner similar to the use of J-qualified data (i.e., use the R-qualified concentrations the same way as positive data that do not have this qualifier). If possible, note whether the R-qualified data are overestimates or underestimates of actual expected chemical concentrations so that appropriate caveats may be attached if data qualified with an R contribute significantly to the risk.

5.4.2 USING THE APPROPRIATE QUALIFIERS

The information presented in Exhibits 5-4 and 5-5 is based on the most recent EPA guidance documents concerning qualifiers: the SOW for Inorganics and the SOW for Organics (EPA 1988b,c) for laboratory qualifiers, and the Functional Guidelines for Inorganics and the Functional Guidelines for Organics (EPA 1988d,e) for validation qualifiers. The types and definitions of qualifiers, however, may be periodically updated within the CLP program. In addition, certain EPA regions may have their own data qualifiers and associated definitions. These regional qualifiers are generally consistent with the Functional Guidelines, but are designed to convey additional information to data users.

In general, the risk assessor should check whether the information presented in this section is current by contacting the appropriate regional CLP or headquarters Analytical Operations Branch staff. Also, if definitions are not reported with the data, regional contacts should be consulted prior to evaluating qualified data. These variations may affect how data with certain qualifiers should be used in a risk assessment. Make sure that definitions of data qualifiers used in the data set for the site have been reported with the data and are current. Never guess about the definition of qualifiers.

5.5 COMPARISON OF CONCENTRATIONS DETECTED IN BLANKS WITH CONCENTRATIONS DETECTED IN SAMPLES

Blank samples provide a measure of contamination that has been introduced into a sample set either (1) in the field while the samples were being collected or transported to the laboratory or (2) in the laboratory during sample preparation or analysis. To prevent the inclusion of non-site-related contaminants in the risk assessment, the concentrations of chemicals detected in blanks must be compared with concentrations of the same chemicals detected in site samples. Detailed definitions of different types of blanks are provided in the box on the next page.

Blank data should be compared with results from samples with which the blanks are associated. It is often impossible, however, to determine the association between certain blanks and data. In this case, compare the blank data with results from the entire sample data set. Use the guidelines in the following paragraphs when comparing sample concentrations with blank concentrations.

Blanks containing common laboratory contaminants. As discussed in the CLP SOW for Organics (EPA 1988c) and the Functional Guidelines for Organics (EPA 1988e), acetone, 2butanone (or methyl ethyl ketone), methylene chloride, toluene, and the phthalate esters are considered by EPA to be common laboratory contaminants. In accordance with the Functional Guidelines for Organics (EPA 1988e) and the Functional Guidelines for Inorganics (EPA 1988d). if the blank contains detectable levels of common laboratory contaminants, then the sample results should be considered as positive results only if the concentrations in the sample exceed ten times the maximum amount detected in any blank. If the concentration of а common laboratory contaminant is less than ten times the blank concentration, then conclude that the chemical was not detected in the particular sample and, in accordance with EPA guidance, consider the blank-related concentrations of the chemical to be

REFERENCES FOR CHAPTER 5

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1984. Methods for Organic Chemical Analysis of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater (EPA 600 Methods) as presented in 40 CFR Part 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act.
 - Used to determine chemicals present in municipal and industrial wastewater as provided under the Clean Water Act.
 Analytical methods for priority pollutants, including sample preparation, reagents, calibration procedures, QA/QC analytical procedures, and calculations.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1986. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste (SW-846): Physical/Chemical Methods.

 Office of Solid Waste.
 - Provides analytical procedures to test solid waste to determine if it is a hazardous waste as defined under RCRA. Contains
 information for collecting solid waste samples and for determining reactivity, corrosivity, ignitability, composition of waste,
 and mobility of waste components.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1987. Drinking Water; Proposed Substitution of Contaminants and Proposed List of Additional Substances Which May Require Regulation Under the Safe Drinking Water Act. 52 Federal Register 25720 (July 8, 1987).
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1988a. <u>User's Guide to the Contract Laboratory Program.</u> Office of Emergency and Remedial Response.
 - Provides requirements and analytical procedures of the CLP protocols developed from technical caucus recommendations
 for both organic and inorganic analysis. Contains information on CLP objectives and orientation, CLP structure, description
 of analytical services, utilization of analytical services, auxiliary support services, and program quality assurance.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1988b. Contract Laboratory Program Statement of Work for Inorganics Analysis: Multimedia, Multi-concentration. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. SOW No. 788.
 - Provides procedures required by EPA for analyzing hazardous waste disposal site samples (aqueous and solid) for inorganic chemicals (25 elements plus cyanide). Contains analytical, document control, and quality assurance/quality control procedures.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1988c. Contract Laboratory Program Statement of Work for Organics Analysis: Multimedia, Multi-concentration. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. SOW No. 288.
 - Provides procedures required by EPA for analyzing aqueous and solid hazardous waste samples for 126 volatile, semi-volatile, pesticide, and PCB chemicals. Contains analytical, document control, and quality assurance/quality control procedures.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1988d. <u>Laboratory Data Validation Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganics Analysis</u>.

 Office of Emergency and Remedial Response.
 - Provides guidance in laboratory data evaluation and validation for hazardous waste site samples analyzed under the EPA CLP program. Aids in determining data problems and shortcomings and potential actions to be taken.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1988e. <u>Laboratory Data Validation Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Organics Analysis</u> (Functional Guidelines for Organics). Office of Emergency and Remedial Response.
 - Provides guidance in laboratory data evaluation and validation for hazardous waste site samples analyzed under the EPA CLP program. Aids in determining data problems and shortcomings and potential actions to be taken.
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1988f. Special Report on Ingested Inorganic Arsenic; Skin Cancer; Nutritional Essentiality. Risk Assessment Forum. EPA 625/3-87/013.
 - Technical report concerning the health effects of exposure to ingested arsenic. Includes epidemiologic studies suitable for
 dose-response evaluation from Taiwan, Mexico, and Germany. Also includes discussions on pathological characteristics and
 significance of arsenic-induced skin lesions, genotoxicity of arsenic, metabolism and distribution, dose-response estimates
 for arsenic ingestion and arsenic as an essential nutrient.